Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) conducted, by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 46 per cent children below three years of age are underweight according to National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) reference population, while as per WHO New Growth Standards this figure is 40.4% in the same survey report.

According to the State of the World's Children 2008, India is not home to the largest percentage of malnourished children in the world.

(c) A list of States with details of the percentage of malnourished children is enclosed as statement. *(See* below).

(d) The Government is seized of the problem of malnutrition and LMR and is implementing a number of schemes through out the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women & children. Some of these are as under.

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

The steps taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS includes;

The scheme has been expanded twice in the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

The Government has doubled the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Re. 1 to Rs. *21*- per beneficiary per day.

From the year 2005-06,50% cost of supplementary nutrition is also being shared with the States/UTs.

Constant emphasis on States to:

- Ensure regular supply of supplementary nutrition as per schematic norms;
- Ensure effective convergence of health, nutrition, education and safe drinking water services under various programmes;
- Generate nutrition awareness;

(ii) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) (Department of School Education & Literacy); (iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls (Ministry of Women & Child Development); (iv) Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board (Ministry of Women & Child Development); (v) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including:
(Ministry of Health & Family Welfare).
Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ante natal care (ANC), skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at Community level.
Immunization.
Integrated Management of Ne-natal and Childhood Illnesses and ma-nutrition.
Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding.
Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for preschool children, pregnant and lactating women.

(vi) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare); (vii) Targetted Public Distribution System (Department of Food & Public Distribution); (viii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Swajaldhara adn Total Sanitation Campaign; National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (Ministry of Rural Development).

Statement

List of States with Details of the Percentage to Malnourished Children.

Changes In Nutritional Status of Children below 3 years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			State with reduced rate of malnutrition			
1	Orissa	52.4	54.4	2.0	44.0	-10.4
2	Maharashtra	51.4	49.6	-1.8	39.7	-9.9
3	Chhattisgarh	NA	60.8	—	52.1	-8.7
4	Himachal Pradesh	43.7	43.6	-0.1	36.2	-7.4
5	Rajasthan	44.3	50.6	6.3	44.0	-6.6
6	Mizoram	28.4	27.7	-0.7	21.6	-6.1
7	West Bengal	54.8	48.7	-6.1	43.5	-5.2
8	J & K	NA	34.5	—	29.4	-5.1
9	Uttar Pradesh	NA	51.8	—	47.3	-4.5
10	Uttaranchal	NA	41.8	—	38.0	-3.8
11	Manipur	26.8	27.5	0.7	23.8	-3.7
12	Tripura	45.2	42.6	-2.6	39.0	-3.6
13	Tamil Nadu	45.7	36.7	-9.0	33.2	-3.5
14	Karnataka	50.6	43.9	-6.7	41.1	-2.8
15	Punjab	46.0	28.7	-17.3	27.0	-1.7
16	Delhi	40.9	34.7	-6.2	33.1	-1.6
17	Andhra Pradesh	45.0	37.7	-7.3	36.5	-1.2
	ALL INDIA:	52.0	47.0	-5.0	45.9	-1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States with *increased rate of malnutrition*					
1	Goa	34.1	28.6	-55	29.3	0.7
2	Kerala	27.0	26.9	-0.1	28.8	1.9
3	Sikkim	NA	20.6		22.6	2.0
4	Gujarat	48.1	45.1	-3.0	47.4	23
5	Bihar	NA	54.3		58.4	4.1
6	Assam	49.2	36.0	-132	40.4	4.4
7	Jharkhand	NA	54.3		592	4.9
8	Nagaland	273	24.1	-3.4	29.7	5.6
9	Madhya Pradesh	NA	53.3		60.3	6.8
10	Haryana	34.6	34.6	0.0	41.9	73
11	Meghalaya	44.4	37.9	-63	46.3	8.4
12	Arunachal Pradesh	38.4	24.3	-14.1	36.9	12.6

*Provisional data [as on Feb 2007]

(-) denotes reduction in malnutrition ; (+) denotes increase in malnutrition

Rising Crime against women

1082. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures released by the National Crime Records Bureau reveal that crime against women is rising fast and the women assaulted in the country every hour are about 18 in number;

(b) if so, whether serious steps are being taken to arrest such undesirable crime growth rate, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any legislation is contemplated to put a check on the criminal elements of the society;

(d) if so, by when such a law would come into force and what would be its salient features; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMENAND CHIlLD DEVElPMEOT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) According to the information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, relating to crime against women, the total number of crimes registered in the country under IPC and special laws was 154333,155553 and 164765 during the years 2004,2005 and 2006, respectively. This included 34567,34175 and 36617 cases, in the respective year, of molestation (i.e., under section 334 IPC relating to assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty).

(b) The steps being taken for the empowerment of women and to curb crimes against them are detailed in the enclosed statement [Refer to the statement appened to the answer to USQ1070 Part (b)]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal for any special law in this respect.

HDI Position

1083. SHRI *K.* CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country remains at the 128th position in the Human Development Index;

(b) whether infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and illiteracy are the major factors;

(c) if so, whether government has contemplated schemes to improve the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the schemes under ICDS would further be expanded; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes Sir, India remains at 128 position in the Human Development Index (HDI).

(b) No, Sir. The indicators for HDI are health as measured by life expectancy, level of knowledge and skills as measure by the weighted average of functional literacy and combined elementary and secondary net enrolment rate and access to resources as measured by the level of real per capita income.

(c) and (d) The Government is seized of the problem of malnutrition and IMR is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women & children. Some of these are as under:

(i) Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

The steps.taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS include:

The scheme has been expanded twice in the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

The Government has doubled the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Re. 1 to Rs.2/-per beneficiary per day.

From the year 2005-06,50% cost of supplementary nutrition is also being shared with the States/UTs.